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DISGRACEFUL SCENES AT THE OPENING THE CREW OF THE HERBERT FULLER OF THE SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

ANARCHISTS INSIST ON HEING ADMITTED TO THE SESSIONS AND A FREE FIGHT RESULTS-

DELEGATES PRESENT FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD,

London, July 27 .- The fourth International Socialist Trade Congress opened in this city to day. Mr. Cowey, a Northumberland miner, presided and made an address of welcome to the foreign delegates. The delegates rose and cheered and then sang the Marseillaise, in which the audience joined

The report of the sectional meetings was read. A large majority of the delegates voted against the admission of Anarchists when the question of whether they should be received as delegates was raised in the Congress. The Anarchists who were present with their credentials as trades uniquists insisted on the right of speaking. The English and German delegates armly opposed their being allowed to air their views on any subject before the Congress, and clamored for an immediate vote on the question

A prolonged uproar followed, the Anarchists and their supporters being apparently determired that they should be received as delegates. The chairman's bell was rung for several minutes in a vain attempt to secure order, both sides shouting at once. Finally the Anarchists tried to storm the platform, and a most disgraceful scene occurred. Their opponents ralled in front of the platform and hurled the Anarchists back in a fisticuff encounter.

The delegates of the British Independent Laher party sided with the Anarchists in their efforts to command recognition. James Keir Hardie, who formerly represented the Labor party in the House of Commons, was conspicuous for his brawling and his personal threats against the chairman. It having been found impossible to restore even a semblance of order, the chairman declared the Congress adjourned until to-morrow, and ordered the hall to be

After adjournment the delegates formed in groups in the street in front of the hall and continued their excited debates for a time. The po-

tinued their excited debates for a time. The police, however, did not allow them to talk unmolested, and the groups were continually broken up by orders from the constables, who peremptorily ordered them to move on.

Eight hundred delegates from all parts of Europe, the United States, Australia and the Argentine Republic are attending the congress. Among them are 160 representatives of British trades untons. Among the Anerican delegates are Lucien Sanial, of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance: Matthew Maguire, who represents the Socialist Labor Party of New-Jersey; H. Bestold, representing the brewery employes, and M. Dalski. Among the French delegates are representatives of the Bourses du Travail of Paris, Lyons, St. Etienne and other industrial centres, and the Federation of Syndicates. The teleman delegates include two members of the Reichstag.

It is expected that the Congress will be more important than those held in Paris in 1889, in Brussels in 1891, and in Zurich in 1893.

Since last January, according to the recent dec laration of Sebastian Faire, one of their leaders in Paris, the Anarchists have been warned that they would not be invited to take part in the International Socialist Congress of London. In May the Organizing Committee of that congress reject-ed the application made by the "Freedom Troup" of London, an Anarchist association, of which the potkine, who cannot be called a leader, for Anarchy does not recognize any kind of leadership, absolute irdividualism being predominant. It is not prising, therefore, that some Anarchists, obeying their own impulses, should have attempted to themselves upon the Socialist Congress, and thus caused the disturbance reported by cable. They the combined forces of were determined to fight the two other factions of the Labor party.

that all those in Europe who pretend to work for the improvement of the condition of the proletarian classes are divided into three great factions. The trades-unionn busy themselves exclusively with the best way to increase the amount of wages and to decrease the number of working hours, and they never meddle with politics. The Socialists, on the contrary, believe that the "proletaties" must secure political power, if they ever hope to improve their condition. These two factions condemn, at least in their official programme, all outbreaks of a violent or revolutionary character. The Anarchists hold in profound contempt any peaceful or parliamentary manescures to conquer political power, State or municipal, since they are opposed to the maintenance of any power or authority. It is natural, therefore, that they should not have been invited to the London Congress. There is absolute incompatibility between those willing to maintain the governmental form, which they hope to appropriate to themselves, and those determined to suppress any kind of power and to abolish any kind of government. The difference between them is so great, and carried to such extremes, that M. Chauvin, the hairdreaser Deputy in the French Chamber, who is a Collectivist (beionging, that is, to the most radical branch of Socialism), declared recently that the first duty and the first care of the Collectivists, if they ever secure power, would be to shoot down the Anarchisis to the last man.

The proclaimed aim of the present London Congress is to generalize, or, rather, internationalize, the work already done by the three former labor congresses to a larger extent still than they had done. The Congress of Paris, in 1899, resumed the series of international assemblies, which had not been held since the fail of the Commune. It decreases the periodicity of congresses and the holding of a labor day in Europe on every first of May. The assemblies of Brussel and Zurich prepared the proxramme of international Socialism, and, through the creation of a g that all those in Europe who pretend to work for the improvement of the condition of the proletarian

GOLD HUNTERS PERISH IN THE DESERT.

Pomona, Cal. July 27.—Edward M. Clark, of New-York, and his companion, Henry Sanford, of Columbus, Mo., have undoubtedly been lost on the Mojave desert while prospecting for gold. The last accounts their provisions had given out and prospector who returned from the desert yester-day reports finding two bodies answering the desenty-five miles from Volcano Springs, near which point the missing men were last seen. The fead horses of the prospectors were also found, and

dead horses of the prospectors were also found, and their trappings tally with those purchased by Clark and Sanford.

Clark was a member of one of the best-known families in New-York State. His uncle was ex-Governor Myron H. Clark, of Canandaigua, and his cousin is State Treasurer Colvin, of Glens Falls, N. Y. Clark came to California two years ago with an invalid wife, and by an unfortunate speculation in mines he lost all he had. He was too proud to ask his Eastern relatives for assistance, and determined to make his own fortune over again. Sanford has a wife and four children at Columbus, Mo.

THE RECORDS IN GENTRY'S CASE.

his sweetheart, Madge Yorke, the actress, at Philadelphia, were received at the executive department this morning. It is customary to delay two months before issuing the death warrant, in order to give the condemned man an opportunity to go before the Supreme Court or the Board of Pardons.

EXPLOSION IN A COLLIERY.

Pottsville, Penn., July 27.-By an explosion of gas at the Bear Ridge Colliery this morning, Michael Brazee, Preston Hill and William Quinn, fire boss of Conner's Patch, were killed, and James Mahany, of Girardville, was injured, perhaps fatally.

Quinn, the fire poss, and Brazce, a miner, had en-tered an old working. The explosion followed, but just how the gas was ignited could not be learned, as the condition of Mahany, the injured man, is such that he cannot give any cause of the accident. The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company are the owners of the colliery. It has always been comparatively free of gas.

HELD IN BOSTON.

STORY OF THE STEWARD ABOUT THE ARREST OF THE MATE AND HIS OWN ACTIONS AFTER THE MURDER OF THE NASHES.

Boston, July 27 .- The Plant Line steamer Hallfax. Captain Rye, from Prince Edward Island and Halifax, arrived this morning, having among her passengers Mate Bram, Seaman Brown, Steward Spencer. Lester Monks and five seamen from the barkentine Herbert Fuller, which put into Halifax on Mate Bramberg murdered. Officer Thomas Kline, of Halifax, accompanied the prisoners and turned them over to Police Captain Cain, who with forty-five men was at the wharf when the vessel arrived, it being expected by the police that a large crowd would be present. Many persons were there, but there was

The prisoners were handcuffed, but Mr. Monks was allowed to go to his home. The men were then taken to Station I, where they were booked and had breakfast, after which they were escorted by a sergeant and a number of officers to the United States Court, arraigned and held for further action. Lester Monks had returned at this time and was present with his father.

Spencer, the colored steward, said to-day: "The morning after the murder there was no clew to the murderer, and every one was filled with alarm, but it was not long before I suspected the mate because of the strange way he acted. He came to me weeping and crying and gave me his revolver, saying he wanted me to keep it for him and protect him said: 'No, you keep it yourself.' But he insisted on it. I thought it was very strange. hunted for the captain's revolver, but could not find it. I said: "The man who killed the captain has got his revolver. We all stand in danger of being massacred. We found the captain's gun and urged Mate Bram to take it over and over again, but he said, 'No, it's too heavy,' and all I could say had no effect upon him. I thought it was very strange that he, who was left in command of the ship, should not want to have a weapon to compel the sailors to

"When did you first suspect the mate?" was asked. "I began to suspect him the same day, because of the way he acted, and because I saw two spots of blood on his braces. I seized him from behind and told him we should have to put the irons on him. He said, 'I am innocent.' One of the sailors, the Frenchman, put the irons on Mate Bram while I covered him with Monks's revolver. I did not draw the revolver at first, but only when the mate began to grow ugly.

'Where was Monks at this time?" "He was looking on. I borrowed his revolver because I did not trust any of the crew. It was pretty hard to tell how they stood. They did not want to have the ship steered for Halifax, and when wanted to signal the pilot boat to get our course, they did not want me to do it. They are always

Asked as to whether the cries of Mrs. Nash could have been heard by Monks, the steward answered that he did not see how it could have been otherwise than that he must have heard them.

Concerning the conduct of Brown the steward said: "He says he saw the mate peeping in through the window. He must have known then that the mate was up to some wrongdoing, for no man of com-mon-sense would try to look through the window to see anything when the vessel was rolling so unless he was afraid to go in the doc

"I do not think it is fair," added the steward, "for de to make so much talk about Monks navigating the ship into Halifax. All I have got to thank him for is that he loaned me his revolver. in my possession I was able to do a good deal. Monks had never been on board a ship before, and he was sick before he came on board and seasick after we got outside. The great wonder is that he was able to compose himself at all when he met the mate after leaving the cabin. He had to go through the cabin where the bodies were; he could not help it, but he was afraid to notify me because the mate would not come forward with him.

"There are some things that will have to be explained in connection with Bram and Brown to show plained in connection with a was going to happen. When I went to the little window in the cabin through which Brown claims to have seen the murders committed. I found that the brass bar had been bent and that the curtains were drawn aside. Brown admitted having done this, and he left the wheel to do it. He could not see what went on in the cabin from where he stood at the wheel. I know myself that sometimes when I wanted to see whether the missus was down core, I had to put my face close to the glass before I could see anything, and that night the light in the cabin was so dim that nonody could see down there, unless he took particular pains to go to the window, push aside the curtain and look down.

"We kept a close watch on the suspected men the next day, and there is another one of the sailors who may know something about this affair when he is made to testify. This man was on the watch below at the time, and the next day the passenger called my attention to the mate, who took occasion to talk to this sailor through one of the windows of the house. As soon as I saw them I ran over and asked the mate what the matter was. He turned it off by saying the sailor asked him what was to be done, and he had tood him they had decided to put Brown in irons." hat both did not know what was going to happen

saying the sailor asked him what was to be came, and he had told him they had decided to put Brown in irons.

"I don't believe that was the subject of their conversation at all, and I do not know what to think of that sailor, for he certainly acted queerly. When he saw me with the revolver after the murder he shook like a leaf, and seemed frightened to death. He asked me if that was the gun the captain had killed himself with, and I said to him: You know death of the well he didn't kill himself."

Beencer would not give the name of this sailor. The other men did not have a great deal to say, but seemed to think young Monks had conducted himself well under the circumstances. According to the sailors, they all had a hand in navigating the ship and did not require a master after they had got a course to Halifax.

Captain McLaughhn will take command of the Herhert Fuller. His services were secured by the owners when it was found that Captain Ernst Nash, the murdered captain's brother, had decined the place, although he went to Halifax to take charge of the vessel.

Halifax, July 27.—Mr. Swan, of Swan & Son, of New-York, is still in Halifax, being interested in the dispatch of the bark Herber Fuller for Rosario, A new captain and second officer arrived this afternoon from New-York. There will be no trouble in securing a new crew, and the vessel will probably get away by Thursday. All her furniture was got together today and taken down the harbor and thrown overboard.

A CONFERENCE AT ELBERON.

HILL, MURPHY, LAMON'T, VILAS AND OTHERS

Long Branch, July 27 (Special).—There was a conference last night at the cottage of United States Senator Murphy, in Elberon. The party included Senator Hill, Daniel S. Lamont, Don M. Dickinson, W. F. Vilas, Allan L. McDermott, John P. Stockton, B. F. Lee, ex-Senator Winton and A. N. Brady, ton, B. F. Lee, ex-Senator winton and A. N. Brady, the latter representing Mr. Whitney. A dinner was served at the Elberon Hotel before the party went to Senator Murphy's house.

Al' efforts to gain exact knowledge of the result of the conference were futile. It is understood, however, that the men present were divided as to the advisability of a third ticket.

KIDNAPPED BY THEIR MOTHER.

Lexington, Ky., July 27.—A sensation was created here this morning when it became known that Mrs. Lizzle Thompson, of Cincinnati, who separated from her husbant, Harry B. Thompson, here two years ago, had returned to the city Saturday night and had kidnapped their two children yesterday morning. The children, Neille Milton, ten years old, and John B., eight years old, went to live with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Milton G. Thompson, and were in the habit of attending Sunday-school at Christ's Church each Sunday Sunday-school at Christ's Church each Sunday morning. It was while on the way to Sunday school that they were picked up by Mrs. Thompson, who was in a closed carrage driven by a negro boy After securing the children the mother went to the home of their teacher and left a note directed to Dr. Ward, pastor of Christ Church, teiling what had been done. It is believed that she drove to some station on the Cincinnati Southern, where she boarded a train for Cincinnati.

Cleveland, July 27.—The Brown Hoist and Conveying Works lockout is ended. This is a virtual victory for the men. The proposition of the comvictory for the men. The proposition of the com-pany, as accepted, is to remove the blacklist and re-employ all union men, irrespective of the part they have taken in the trouble at the works. The union is recognized and the men wil get holi-days and pay and a haif for all overtime. Com-mittees are to be recognized when a grievance com-mon to all of one trade exists. The Browns, the State arbitrators and the men are jubilant at a har-monious settlement of the labor war which has at-tracted so much attention.

A TELEGRAM FROM THE CHAIRMAN SAYS HE WILL BE HERE BEFORE NOON.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO MEET HIM-THE HEADQUARTERS TO BE

Marcus A. Hanna, chairman of the Republican National Committee, according to a telegram received from him is expected to arrive in this of Mr. Hanna has been watched for with interest for some days, and there have been various mistaken reports as to the time of his probable arrival. None of the members of the Executive Committee, who are to assist Mr. Hanna in running the campaign, had arrived in this of them would be here to-day.

For several days telegrams and mail for General William M. Osborne, of Boston, who is to be the Eastern secretary of the committee, have been piling up at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Yesterday a clerk called at the hotel and took the mail, but left no word as to where General Osborne was to be found. A number of telegrams are also awaiting Perry Heath at the same hotel, and it is believed that he will be here to-day will remain in the city during Mr. Hanna's to consult with the National chairman.

It has been reported that the Executive Committee would decide to establish National head quarters in the Waldorf Hotel, and that rooms in fact, had been engaged there. At the hotel evening the manager emphatically denied that Mr. Hanna had reserved rooms other than those he usually occupied when in New-York. Among those who are expected to be present in the city to-day to meet Mr. Hanna are Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania; Senator Redfield Proctor, of Vermont; Samuel Fessenden, of Connecticut; P. C. Cheney, George H. Lyman, Frederick Cibbs. C. B. Brayton, Gargat A. Hobart, nomines Gibbs, C. R. Brayton, Garret A. Hobart, nomines for Vice-President; Joseph H. Manley, Powell Clayton and N. B. Scott. The members of the Executive Committee will hold a meeting as soon as possible after Mr. Hanna's arrival, and the location of a National headquarters and

business will then be discussed. Hobart has been spending a short time at Lake Champlain, but a telegram from him vesterday said that he would be at the Waldorf to-day. Senator Proctor was in the city on Saturday, but went away over Sunday. He had not returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, but he is expected early to-day.

TALKED OF NEW-YORK MATTERS. M'KINLEY AND HANNA FOR CONCILIATION-

Cleveland, July 27.-Major McKintey spent a restful Sunday, and this morning had a long and earnest conversation with Chairman M. A. Har na prior to the latter's departure at 6 o'clock this evening for New York to open Republican National headquarters there. It is a mistake to suppose that the main headquarters are those in Chicago, as has been stated in certain local papers published there. The New-York and Chlcago headquarters will be equal in importance

Major McKinley and Mr. Hanna discussed the New-York situation thoroughly, and the policy of concillation which has been pursued since the Convention will probably not be departed from. Major McKinley is the candidate of the Republican party, and his managers think that without being in any way unmindful of the claims of his | gold, and where it fell there rose clouds of silver old friends he should avoid all factional campli cations and allia ices.

This afternoon Major McKinley reviewed the centennial bicycle parade. Undismayed by threatening weather, upward of 15,000 riders participated in the great parade. Major McKin-ley, with a group of friends, reviewed them from a large stand in front of the City Hall. The riders cheered him as they went by, and the people on the sidewalks near by helped them

York, dispatched an enormous amount of busi-

ADVENTURE OF A LITTLE CHILD.

Cragsmoor, Ulster County, N. Y., July 27 (Special).

-The even tenor of life here was greatly disturbed Saturday by a messenger from the whortleberryprecipices and diving into caves, but in vain. Then, later in the night a heavy rain set in for Then, later in the night a heavy rain set in, foi-lowed by mists so heavy as to make search use-

from the cottage settlement started off to search in the region of Sam's Point, whose precipitous prevailed, and many sleepless hours were the lot of sympathetic parents as their thoughts wandered off to the lost child. On Sunday morning bands of sturdy mountaineers, laborers from the near ley, giving no thought to the needed rest after the week's labors, were to be seen toiling up the mountain side with ropes. At 11 o'clock came news that a little sun-bonnet had been found near the mouth of the Ice Cave. The searchers had formed lines radiating in every direction, and now began exploring the dark cave. The hours went on, and hope nearly died out, but hearts only grew more sympathetic and resolute. At 12 o'clock a shout was heard from a lower level, "Found!" and Shawangunk Mountains never echoed a more joyful sound.

wangunk Mountains never echoes a more payous sound.

Soon the noise of a buckboard was heard in the distance, and two men appeared shouting to the groups in front of cottages and boarding-houses, "The child is found!" and one voice of thanksgiving went up. The little child was found three miles from the spot where she disappeared, picking berries still, her little limbs sorely bruised, having been exposed three nights and days without food, save such as the birds find, and no bed but the great stones. She seemed in a dazed condition, and, by the advice of physicians, was taken into a nearby house, there to be kept perfectly quiet.

BULLET HOLE IN HIS HEAD AND A REVOLVER

ourt interpreter for over ten years in the Union on Staten Island Sound this evening, with a bullet hole in the back of his head. The body was diswho saw the boat partly filled with water drifting along near the mouth of the Rahway River. He headed toward it and then saw the man lying across the seats, with his head resting in the bow, and beside him was the pistol with which the deed was done. Lying in the stern of the boat were the man's coat, vest and hat. Captain Cox towed the boat to Elizabethport, and there the body was located the authorities and family, were in-

There is no doubt entertained of its being a cas of suicide, brought on, it is alleged, by financia trouble. Mr. Newburger years ago was a news paper man and helped to establish the "Frei Presse," the first German newspaper printed in the city, and was its associate editor. He was at on time well off, but he met with reverses in business

POSTOFFICE THIEVES CONVICTED.

obbing the safe in the postmaster's private office. Springfield at noon, April 2, 1895, of \$6,556 in In Springheid at hoon, April 2, 1820, of 20,550 in stamps and \$150 in sliver plate, brought in a verdict of guilty in the United States Circuit Court. Allen and Kilioran, who were implicated in the robbery, escaped from Ludlow Street Jail, New-York, July 4 1835. These men also robbed the postoffice at New-Albany, Ind., October 16, 1894, of

STARTED WITH A BRAWL. BROUGHT HOME FOR TRIAL HANNA EXPECTED TO-DAY. SEVERE, BUT PICTURESQUE.

A REMARKABLE STORM ENDS A HOT AND TRYING DAY.

WHILE THE CLOUDS WERE SOMBRE AND THREATENING IN THE EAST, A BEAUTIFUL

WEST-DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING.

season. For several hours before the storm the atmosphere was thick and muggy, and the air was full of oppressive prophecy of the coming wind and rain. Toward 5 o'clock the sky began to grow overcast in the West, and in a few minutes dark clouds, driven by the southwest wind, began to appear away up over the Orange Mountains. Soon after 5 o'clock the rain began to fall gently, and it continued to shower moderately, with distant and harmless lightning, for nearly

Suddenly, just as the streets were full of the crowds that were pouring out of the thousands the city, the clouds which had before been content to hover threateningly high over the city descended with a sudden swoop, and their fellows, encouraged by their example, swept across from the Jersey shores with a wind that blew fifty miles an hour. At the same time the rain hurrying homeward moved into the entrances of the big buildings for shelter. For almost an hour the rain fell steadily, but not heavily, save in occasional gusts, and then the rain clouds, flying low, had been driven across the island and over the East River, and the Brooklyn shores were completely hidden from view in the storm. except when the vivid lightning lit up the waste of clouds with an instantaneous glare.

A SCENE OF GRANDEUR were almost dark, and the usual hat-chasing and umbrella-wrecking game was going on, but to the watchers in the tall office buildings was presented a scene that made them repentant for ever having cavilled at what they called the impossibilities represented in landscape painting. At just about the time when the lightning was playing its most freaky pranks across the East River a remarkable sunset panorama was unfolding itself in the sky above New-Jersey. Down in the streets of the city the electric lights gleamed upon the wet streets, trembled on the pools of water in the hollows of the pavings and shimmered up through the trees in City Hall Park, Over the North River the skirts of the storm were sweeping up the stream, they passed away up toward Harlem and re vealed far beyond a bank of formless clouds through which the sun struggled faintly to shine, Very slowly they lighted up and began to take form. Purple, gold and green were the colors, but so blended that it was impossible to mark where one left off and another began. Gradually through the mass of vague tints there crept a streak of palest green. At the north it a field of molten silver. It looked like a river of limpld green that followed peacefully onward for thousands of miles into a mighty lake of Akay to the right ran a vast ravine, which the sun seemed faintly to pierce, and far over the Orange Mountains stretched limitless fields of flery uplands fading away on the The whole mighty picture was framed in darkness, and suddenly the scene was dimmed by a brilliant flash of lightning, which ran across the face of it from north to south, and, striking di-

rectly downward twice, died away. Then the picture began to fade. The pale green river slowly overflowed its

midnight before the stars came out again and the humidity disappeared.

The temperature was highest when the real storm broke at 6 o'clock. At that time the mer-cury stood at 84 degrees. Within five minutes it had fallen fourteen degrees. At 8 o'clock the humidity was 98 per cent and .31 inch of rain

LIGHTNING STRIKES A HOSPITAL.

Colored Home and Hospital, No. 424 East Sixty-fourth-st., and shattered it. There was a panic among the 200 inmates for a few minutes, but it was subdued by the superintendent and his as-

among the 200 inmates for a few minutes, but it was subdued by the superintendent and his assistants. No one was injured.

Two bolts of lightning struck in Harlem. One of them did no damage as far as could be learned. The other struck the big new steel bridge of the New-York Central Railroad over the Harlem River and left a distinct line of charred paint along half of it, and, leaping from the north end, destroyed the cable-house and elaborate switch-board connections of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The cable-house was a small building underneath the north end of the bridge. The lightning set fire to it.

Policeman Gargan, of the Morrisania station, saw the flames and sent in an alarm at 6:05, but before the fire engines could respond the building had been destroyed. The switchboard, valued at \$500, was destroyed, and in addition the main cable connecting Manhattan Island with the upper part of the State was electrically disconnected. At 10 o'clock last night the Western Union operator at Mott Haven said that he could not get connection with New-York, and that Manhattan Island was probably disconnected with the rest of the State, excepting by way of New-Jersey or Long Island. There is a new cable under the Harlem River near Kingsbridge, but it could not be learned last night whether that was in use or not.

could not be learned land fight.

In use or not

The electric current, running through the Western Union conduit and connected with the police telegraph system of the Morrisania precinct, burned out all the signal boxes on the police posts. The shock sounded in the station

It was scorching hot all over the West yesterthe shade there. Indianapolis was a close second with 96 degrees of official heat. At Cincinnati it was 94, and at Kansas City it was 92. All through New-England there were thunder showers, and on the coast as far south as Phila-

deiphia, while electric storms were also numerous at the Lake regions.

The official weather prophets said last night that the temperature of New-York would remain about the same to-day, but the humidity, which has been causing all the trouble lately, could not be predicted. Probable showers, too, were prophesied.

KILLED BY A FALLING TREE. A GUST OF WIND BLEW IT DOWN AND THE

No. 285 West Eleventh-st., a clerk in James Mc-Creery & Co.'s store, at Broadway and Eleventhtree, which had been blown down by a gale of wind. A shopmate, walking alongside of him, escaped unhurt.

o'clock. They walked along Eleventh-st. Siegel was talking cheerily of the attitude his club, the Columbus, of Harlem, was to take in the coming campaign. The two young men were in front of the Larchmont flats, Nos. 27 and 29 toward the east. Both pulled their hats down tightly, and with their heads lowered to meet the gale, walked on. A loud crack, the breaking of the tree, made them look up, but they had no time to get out of the way of the trunk. Siegel's companion gave a startled cry as he saw Siegel crushed to the sidewalk by the tree

and buried under the branches and leaves. Several persons went to Siegel's assistance but he could not be extricated from the tree which pinned him down until R. L. Johnson, engineer of the Larchmont flats, had procured the sidepiece of a bedstead. With this the trunk was lifted and Siegel pulled from teneath. His skull had been crushed. An ambulance was summoned from the New-York Hospital, and upon its arrival, Siegel was hurried away. He died, however, ten minutes after reaching the

hospital. There were several persons on the block at the time of the accident. Two young women were not far ahead of Siegel and his friend, and did not escape the falling tree by more than a few sconds.

The tree, a maple, was about forty feet high and two and a half feet in diameter at the base, just where it broke. Only six or eight inches of the stump remain. The trunk was dead, it appeared, and could not have withstood even a lighter gust. Despite its decayed state, it was covered with leaves. It stood in front of a

DEATH ON THE HUDSON. A CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING IN MOUNT VERNON-DAMAGE CAUSED IN PEEKSKILL.

The storm visited Mount Vernon yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock. It was so violent that it tore down branches and trees, and prostrated telephone and telegraph wires all over the city. The worst accident of the evening happened at 6 o'clock, when a blinding flash of lightning struck the handsome Church of the Sacred Heart, in Fifth-ave., at Third-st., almost demolishing the tower itself, and completely destroying the cross. The lightning tore off large sections of the slating which covers the steeple and scattered it about the block. Several large timbers were torn from their places and hurled across the street. There were no services in the church at the time, vespers having just been finished. The Rev. E. J. Flynn, the rector of the church, was on the scone soon after the accident. He estimates the loss at about \$500. It is a peculiar coincidence that Father Flynn was one time pastor of a church at Port Jervis, N. Y., which was struck by lightning in much the same

Between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon Peekskill was visited by the most severe rainstorm in several years. The roads were washed out, dirt, sand and stones were swept along like straws, walks were covered with water, and six inches of sand and mud sediment was left when the waters subsided. Water-st. and Lower Hudson-ave., Main-st. and Railroad-ave. were covered, the roads and sidewalks alike, with six inches of water. The railroad tracks were submerged, telephone and electric light poles were felled to the ground, cellars were flooded, the barber-shops in the Division-st. store basements had three feet of water in them, trees were blown down and shrubbery and garden truck ruined. Thousands of dollars of damage was done. The storm was allowed to the control ruined. Thousands of dollars of damage was done. The storm was also severe on the river. Several small boating parties were caught and many narrow escapes are reported. The steamer Pioneer, plying between Peekskill and Iona Island, was caught in the storm, and, with two men at the wheel, was blown several miles down the river. The pitots could not see ten feat away. There was a slight panic among the passengers. oner off Verplanck's Point was cap-

A schooner on verpaints was drowned.

The sheds and buildings at O'Brien's brick yard were blown down and wrecked, and Timothy Mackey and a Hungarian workman were badly injured. The rainstorm was accompanied by vivid lightning, which struck in many places and added more damage to the wreckage.

DOWN COMES THE EMBLEM. BANNER IN FRONT OF THE

The handsome McKinley and Hobart banner of the Republican County Committee, which has caused pristor of the Hotel Normandie, and the Republican County Committee, settled the question as to whether it would stay up or not while the storm was at its height last evening, and came down. The wind tugged so hard at the banner that one of the cur lines gave way and it dropped down into the guy lines gave way and it dropped down into the street. By the remaining rope the banner was left to hang there, although drawn to one side of the

the emblem hanging in front of his hotel, which is patronized by Senator Hill and other prominent Democrats, telephoned to a member of the Republican County Committee immediately after the ban-

lican County Committee immediately after the banner fell, with a great deal of irony in his voice:
"I must inform you of a distressing accident. Our
handsome banner, which has floated proudly in front
of the hotel, has just been blown down."

Senator Hill sat in the lobby of the hotel during
the evening talking with a number of friends. He
looked tanned and healthy after his cruise on
Colonel Ruppert's yacht and his sojourn at Normandie-by-the-Sea. When some one laughlingly told
him that, while he was at it, he might have torn
the banner clear down instead of only making a
partial job of it, he replied with a twinkle in his
eye:

"I didn't tear it down. It was the storm, and you see 'coming events cast their shadows before."
"Well." replied the other, "it was a pretty severe "Not nearly as bad as the storm the gentlemen whose pictures are depicted upon the fallen banner will have to encounter this fall," was the Senator's reply.

A RAIN-SOAKED STATE CAMP.

Peekskill, N. Y., July 27.—The three signal corps have considerable work mapped out for them. Each in turn is to perform continuous duty for twenty-four hours, and, as a conclusion to the week's work, they will do some signalling on a grand scale. The plans for this, however, have not been fully matured, but it will be something never attempted heretofore. Captain Leigh and the Second Corps, of Brooklyn, have the first trick of twenty-four hours. A number of them are on Dunphy's Hill, a part in camp. Both have erected tents as temporary on Dunphy's Hill have to look out for themselves.
During the day they have used the heliograph and
flags, as there was sun or not and during the
night continued the work with lanterns and torches.
The night messages were in cipher, translated as though they were intercepted measages. The First Corps spent the afternoon in stringing a telegraph and telephone line from Major Ives's tent to Cap-tain Leigh's station out on the eastern bluff. They had just completed their labors when one of the severest storms that ever swept across came came down over Manitou Mountain. A gentle pattering of rain was the advance guard. Then great clouds rolled up over the mountain; the rain came down in floods, while the high wind which accompanied

When the fury of the storm had spent itself, ev-ery one turned out to reckon up the damage. At least twenty tents and files were down, the streets were flooded, the water in some instances coming up over the tent floors, while the hollows in the parade grounds were veritable lakes. Major Iver's and Major Russell's tents were down; the fly in front of Colonel Butts's tent was a wreck, all except two of the tents in "Newspaper Row" were down and there was general wreckage through the park of tents. The worst of the storm, however, was over a little after 5 o'clock. There was no evening parade, the gun being fired with the companies being drawn up in their respective streets. Evrything is wet in camp to-night, and it is somewhat of a dreary place.

Captain Leigh asked the condition of the station at Dunphy's Hill when the storm abated, and received this answer: "We are wet, but can signal with lanterns under cover."

Adjutant-General McApin left camp to-night. Colonel Mitchell is, therefore, post commander. The officer of the day to-morrow will be Captain John F. Carroll, 14th Regiment; officers of the

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE MONGREL ALLIANCE

POPULISTS DISSATISFIED WITH THEIR NEW CHAIRMAN.

SOME MISTAKES OF MARION BUTLER-GOLD MINE OWNERS IN THE SILVER MOVEMEN

AND WHY THEY ARE THERE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

St. Louis, July 27.-To-night there was a gent eral scuttling out of the remaining Silver-Popt Ine situation is so hopele mixed that a considerable number of the lead ing men in both organizations had remained over to "hold conferences," and to debate in the calm which succeeded a week of frenzy and madness the policy most likely to lead the three parties to the mongrel alliance through to daylight. There has been absolutely no result. Last night and this afternoon Chairman Marion Butler of the new Populist committee, had a good many callers at his room in the Lindell Hotel-Democrats, Populists and Silverites. There was a great deal of talk, and it was litsought to enlist his influence toward getting Watson to withdraw and leave the field clear for Sewall, but the North Carolina Senator treated these suggestion, in a spirit of bull headed petulence. The Democratic "regulars" who thus endeavored to thrash a little harmony

consequence. Secretary R. E. Diffenderfer, of the new 8ft ver National Committee, who halls from Philadelphia, said to The Tribune correspondent to day: "We had to throw Dr. Mott overboard. Last winter in Washington Marion Butler told our people that Mott was the man of men to head the Silver party; that he was the 'Iron Duke' of North Carolina, an ideal leader and a man to tie to

out of a bad situation left him with a burden

of disgust. Many hard things have been said

about the whimsical North Carolina Senator in

MOTT AN "IRON FLUKE."

"Instead of an 'Iron Duke,' he is an 'Iron fluke." He is utterly incompetent. And it was found necessary to take the management of the late Convention almost entirely out of his hands. We hold Butler responsible for Mott, and now that Taubeneck has been turned down, and Butler put in his place as chairman of the Populist Committee, we would be little surprised if the Populist brethren have the experience over again with him that we have had with Mott. They seem to be two of a kind."

Frederick Bailey, Editor of "The Oklahome Representative," who established the first Bryan headquarters in St. Louis and worked unces ingly in the Nebraskan's interest, said: "Butler is a trimmer and a trickster. Nobody has any confidence in him. The South had the majority of States, though it does not cast a majority of votes, and they thought an efficient Northern man should be sacrificed to place a Southerner in the saddle. Taubeneck was slaughtered to make way for Butler. If there is any advantage to be gained by this stroke I fail to see it. The election of Sepator Butler as chairman of our National Committee will, I fear, prove to be a serious sethack to the cause of Populism."

These are two sample utterances. Diffenderfer is one of the smartest of the Silver delegates. In the late Convention. In the old Pennsylvania Greenback days he had much to do with the novement that sent Brumm to Congress, and he is considerable of a politician. He thinks the North Carolina school of leaders either Populist or Silverite, a sorry lot. Bailey is not a sorehead, but he thinks, as a practical politician, that his fellow-Populists could not possiand that their crowning folly was to elect Marion Butler as head of the National Committee. Butler, he says, thinks of locating the Populist campaign headquarters in Washington, and this, ir his opinion, would be contrary to precedent, and headquarters. If Butler carries the headquarters

GOLD-CRUSTED SILVER LEADER.

a leves at his room in the Southern Hotel this afternoon. Mr. Lane is a gold-mine owner whose accretions run up into the millions. He is a third owner in the famous Utica mine in General Earle who has bitterly opposed having Calaveras County, California, which James G. Fair sold cleven years ago for a mere cong bemonth, and is the best steady producer of any gold muce is, the world. Mr. Lane is one of the rankest sy ser men, however, in the country, and he has been the object of a good deal of quiet so much because he is identified with the silver movement, for they are in that respect in the same beat with him, but it is rather on account of the reason he gives for seemingly going against his present interests in the choice of his political affiliation. This reason was voiced rather sententiously this afternoon at the Southern Hotel. The Tribune correspondent asked him this question:

"Isn't it slightly paradoxical for the biggest gold producer in the country to be so stiff an

Mr. Lane replied: "Not at all, sir. I know of nothing to hinder a gold miner from being an American."

The fact is that these big gold miners, and there were several of them in the late Silver there were several of them in the late Silver Convention, who are howling for free silver have among themselves a little sleeve humor which is not fed out to the general public. They shrewdiy foresee that in the unsettled financial and industrial conditions which would follow the success of silver monometallism, the relative power and value of gold would be much enhanced, and their personal interests accordingly improved. It may therefore turn out to be politics on their part of the long-headed order. There are a number of the genuinely silver-mad gentlemen lately here who had the prescience to think of this phase of the Western silver movement and to become more or less puzzled thereat. The mining interests of Senator Jones, of Nevada, whe drew and reported the silver platform, are almost wholly identified with gold.

SILVER MEN TO BE AT MADISON SQUARE.

SILVER MEN TO BE AT MADISON SQUARE what on the Hearst order. He has an iron-gra mustache and chin beard, has clear blue e the virility and distinctiveness that gave in uality and fame to Wijiam Allen and "Zach" uality and fame to Wijiam Allen and "Zach" Chandler. He went to \$ St. Louis photographed at 12 o'clock to-day with Mr. Doud, late sergest at 12 o'clock to-day with Mr. Doud, late sergest at 12 o'clock to-day with Mr. Doud, late sergest late to the sergest late to the sergest late to the silver campaign. He will have the Silver headquarters wherever the Democrats have theirs, and Issae wherever the Democrats have theirs, and Issae wherever the Democrats have theirs, and Issae wherever the Democratic will have charge. Most of the Silver Committeemen will attend the great Madison Square performance early in August, at which Mr. Bryan will do the star act, with the Democratic and Silverite Notification Committeemen as supers.

Among Mr. Lane's caliers this afternoon was General James B. Weaver, of Iowa. General Weaver said to The Tribune correspondent that he would start to-night, in company with "Cyclone" Davis, General Workman Sovereign and two or three others, to make a few speeches in the Alabama State Convention, which alesses